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THE RICHMOND TERMINAL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1903, AND IS THE LEGAL COUNTY AND CITY NEWSPAPER. RICHMOND'S NEWS SUMMARIZED

The Terminal Boosts and Advertises Richmond, directly increasing property values.

THE RICHMOND TERMINAL

Richmond's oldest newspaper; has the confidence and support of pioneers.

VOL. XXIV. RICHMOND, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927 No. 52

Development Record For 1927 Greatest In City's History

Industrial Plants Are Rapidly Increasing In Number

Harbor Improvements Enhance Property Values

Shipping Industry For Richmond Is Assured With Deepening of the Channel

There has been wonderful industrial development in Richmond during the year 1927, just closing. Events are moving fast in industrial Richmond. There is a steady, consistent growth that is bringing industry after industry to this city.

Richmond, through its chamber of commerce, its newspapers and the cooperation of its citizens and property owners, is doing excellent work in encouraging these new industries.

Harbor development is being rushed, an extensive program now being under way.

Miles of street improvements are planned, extensions that will fit in with the general plan of harbor improvements.

Two great transcontinental railroads have already extended their lines into the inner harbor and are cooperating with Richmond in the development program.

The Parr Terminal Co., Chamber of Commerce, Richmond City Council, two big railroads and the Ford Motor Co., should impress the most skeptical that Richmond is destined to become one of the the world's great shipping marts.

The following are some of the industries that have located in Richmond in 1927:

The Ford Motor Co:
Doheny Oil interests.
Winehaven Chemical Co.
Western Industries, $250,000.
Lacquer Chemical Co., Stege.
Valley Concrete and Pipe Products Co.
Pottery Plant, at Stege.
Lead Products Co.
Parsons Casket Hardware Co.

The above are some of the large concern that have located on or near Richmond's waterfront, and represent the investment of millions of dollars.

Building construction to December 1st, including additions to Richmond's present industries, totalled nearly $3,000,000, permits issued at the city hall being in excess of $1,260,000.

Nearing completion is Richmond's $620,000 high school on 23d street and Tulare ave.

The new year, 1928, will see wonderful changes in the development of Richmond and her waterfront. Rapid industrial development is now going strong. Nothing can stop it.

Money to Be Refunded

An order from the state railroad commission for the distribution of some $19,000 still impounded to stockholders of the defunct Richmond-San Francisco Ferry company, which was headed by the late M. Emanuel, will soon be signed and actual refunding of the money will be made, according to De Lancey Smith, San Francisco attorney representing the Richmond stockholders of the ferry firm.

President Does Not Favor State Aid

Washington, Dec. 30.—In his message to congress, the President records opposition to federal aid to states.

"As shown in the Maternity and Infancy Act, he said, "when once the government engages in such an enterprise it is almost impossible to terminate its connection therewith. We should not only decidedly refuse to countenance additional federal participation in state aid projects, but should make careful study of all our activities to that character with a view of curtailing them."

Under the Maternity and Infancy Act the federal government duplicates any amount a state appropriates for this educational activity.

Business Principles Involved in Insurance

The question of whether an insurance company should be allowed to make the fire insurance self supporting from an underwriting standpoint, that is, charge premiums sufficient to cover losses and show a profit, instead of being forced by low rates to use the income received from cash reserves invested in liquid assets to protect policy holders in an emergency, to pay losses, has caused much argument.

Commenting on the situation, the Standard of Boston says:

"Perhaps the most important question which has ever come up in the history of fire insurance underwriting is now hanging upon the decision of the supreme court of Missouri in the Missouri rate case. The case hinges on the point as to whether or not profits from investments are to be considered in determining if the rates produce a reasonable profit. The national convention of insurance commissioners is on record as against consideration of investment profits as relating to rates.

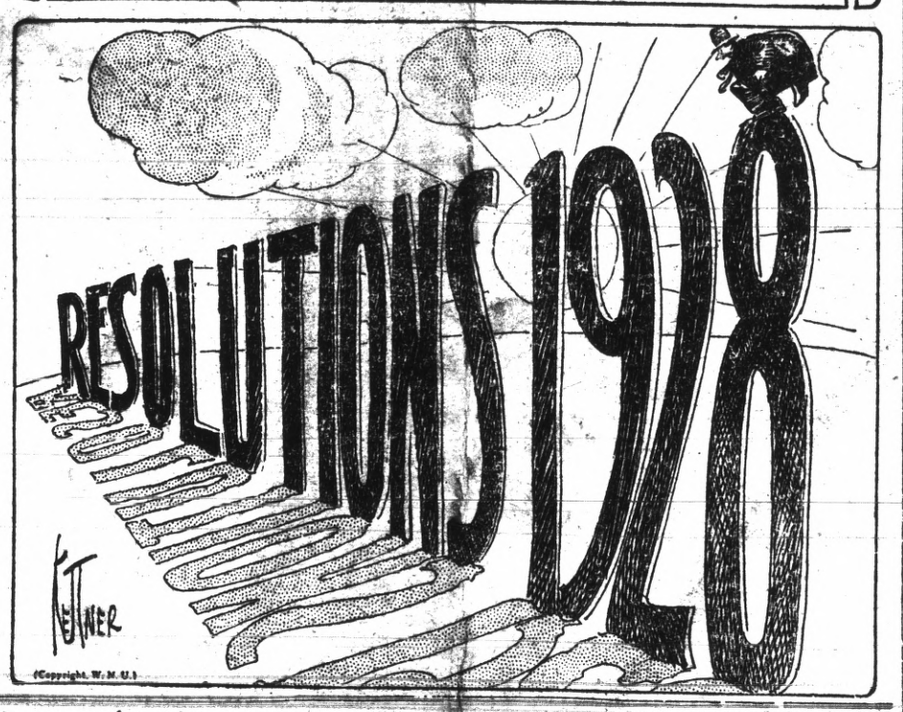
"It is to be hoped that a decisive and clear-cut decision will be handed down which will settle the question for all time. In the event the decision goes against the companies, it will mean a complete reorganization of the fundamentals of insurance underwriting the country over."

The question involved goes far deeper than insurance. One might extend the same argument and say that if a farmer makes a profit on a wheat crop sufficient to give a reasonable return on his total farm investment, he is not entitled to make a profit on a few hogs, sheep or steers which he buys or sells as a side line in order to have a reserve to cover losses in case of wheat failure. If the principle of making one branch of business operations carry another branch is established, it will have far-reaching effects not only on insurance, but on many lines of business.

Imperial Valley Good Producer

El Centro, Dec. 30.—Imperial Valley has shipped 405 carloads of vegetables and fruit during November. The valley lettuce shipment for the fall and winter season so far is 3500 carloads.

The Hop Off



Government Refuses to Engage in Power Business

Muscle Shoals! How many years has that name been batted around congress?

Boulder dam! The newest football of public ownership advocates.

Just as the war-time nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals has been used as a lever to try to force the government into the electric power business, so will the need for a flood control dam on the Colorado river be used for the same purpose.

President Coolidge favors building the dam for flood control, a legitimate function of government. But if the proposition is kicked back and forth in congress as long as Muscle Shoals in an attempt to tack on power development, the Colorado can overflow many times before protection is given.

That's why politics should be kept out of business. It flirts with the nonessential while neglecting essential matters.

Pittsburg Woman 101 Years Old

Pittsburg, Cal., Dec. 30.—Mrs. Petrina Aiello, aged 101, a native of Itally, died Friday at her home in this city. She had resided in Pittsburg 31 years and was at the head of five generations. Lineal descendants include five daughters and two sons, 84 grand-children, 65 great-grandchildren, and 20 great-great grandchildren.

Ford's New Car Attracts Many

The new Ford car on exhibition here continues to attract many who are not only prospective Ford owners but those who are curious to see what Mr. Ford accomplished in giving the public a high class car at a popular price. That the new Ford automobile is up to and beyond expectations, is the general opinion. It is an attractive machine, with graceful lines, with all the up to date features—a car, price considered, far ahead of any yet put on the market.

The Ford plants are turning out thousands of these cars daily. Shipments from the factories will soon start.

A girl isn't necessarily timid because she jumps at a conclusion.

The Sandman Story

by Martha Martin

TWO DEVOTED WOLVES

"I HAVE looked for some time for a nice place, and I think I have found it now," said Mrs. Wolf.

"I looked at a good many. In fact, I almost set up housekeeping in several and cleaned the dens out, but I didn't like them finally. I thought I could get a nicer home."

"Ah, Mrs. Wolf," said Mr. Wolf, "this is beautiful. This is a perfect home. And how lovely this weather is."

"Dear Mr. Wolf, would anyone imagine that the wild and dangerous and blood-thirsty wolf would talk about the weather," Mrs. Wolf chuckled.

"Ah, they don't know," said Mr. Wolf. "They do not know how we are when we are at home. We love each other so.

"We whisper all sorts of little nothings to each other, though to us they are not 'nothings.' They're 'some things' of great importance.

"Yes, this home is perfect. Well,



"And How Lovely This Weather Is," Said Mr. Wolf.

Mrs. Wolf, I had a dangerous time not long ago. I thought I was caught."

"Ah, don't tell me that," said Mrs. Wolf.

"But you need not worry now," said Mr. Wolf, "for you see that I am here, all safe and sound."

"Yes, yes," said Mrs. Wolf, "but I cannot bear to think that you have been exposed to danger."

"But you have escaped! Yes, you have escaped, and you will be more careful in the future?"

"I am careful," said Mr. Wolf, "but I will be even more careful. I had been hunting and having a little meal and was taking a nap away from the hunting ground—but not far enough away. For an old hunter came after me and almost would have had me.

"But the wind was in the right direction so I could get a whiff of the human being coming toward me."

"Oh, Mr. Wolf, what a narrow escape. And how thankful I am it was an escape!

"I wish I could give the wind a present to show my gratitude, but the wind isn't the kind of a creature or a thing to whom one can give a present.

"But I am grateful, oh, so grateful," Mrs. Wolf said.

"Yes," Mr. Wolf continued, "we want to be safe, for we only have each other."

At that, tears came in Mrs. Wolf's eyes.

"There, there," he said, "there will be other little wolves, and I am happy, for we have each other. That means everything, Mrs. Wolf."

"Oh, yes, Mr. Wolf, that means everything, and, dear mate, you are so good to me.

"How well I remember, too, when there were the dear little wolf babies—three darling babies there were last spring. And after they were born and I was so afraid that something would happen to them, you kept us supplied with food so that I did not have to leave them.

"But oh, Mr. Wolf, for the longest time I thought every time I came back to the den that somehow or other I would find my babies. Again and again I looked for them—after they had been killed and taken away.

"Oh, dear, how sad it was. They were never there. And then we stood it for as long as we could, and now we have another den.

"Yes, and we have a fine hill from which we can see what is going on.

"And we will be happy, and there will be other little wolves," Mrs. Wolf said.

"But best of all, Mr. Wolf, there is my dear mate."

And then she laughed.

"How strangely our talk would sound to people. They do not know that wolves are different at home from when they see them.

"And after all I think it is better to be nice in the home than outside it. At any rate that is what you think, and it is what I think, for we are two devoted wolves."

"Two devoted wolves is what we are," said Mr. Wolf as he patted Mrs. Wolf on the shoulder and looked at her out of his eyes which now were very loving and affectionate.

(Copyright.)

There are 250,000 filling stations, 53,000 storage garages and independent repair shops and 86,000 dealers service stations in the United States.

Being old-fashioned, we still feel that a girl should not propose to a man except as a last resort.

There are now over 18,000,000 telephones in the United States. This is considerable more than there are in all the other countries in the world put together.

A doctor gets paid according to his knowledge of the patient's physical and financial condition.

East Bay Water Supply Assured to Consumers

Would Public Owner-Benefit the Whole People?

There are undoubtedly many advocates of public ownership of industry who actually believe that such a program would be beneficial to the public.

Would the United States be the nation it is today if the government had controlled and monopolized basic lines of endeavor when our nation was formed?

If we can judge by what has happened in other nations under public ownership of industry during the past 150 years, the answer is emphatically no!

Then why flirt with public ownership here? We have seen it tried by our government with our merchant marine and our railroads, and in each instance the deficits have been tremendous and the service questionable.

Public ownership cannot do the impossible—stretch a dollar beyond its actual purchasing power. Men will work no cheaper for government than they will for private enterprise. Quite often the reverse is the case for like service.

In considering proposals to put the government into business, it is well to repeat the basic question: Would such a system have developed our country as it has today? Would bureaucratic control have stretched railroads from coast to coast? Would it have developed the telephone? Would it have pioneered in automobiles, airplanes and radio? Would it have brought about widespread use of electricity? Would government have exerted itself in the beginning to give the people these advantages?

Again the answer is no! If other countries where government ownership prevails are used as a basis for comparison. Then why consider stepping backward rather than forward in this nation.

Well, one more couldn't do much harm. Why not have a "Mind Your Own Business Week?"

Mokelumne Project Is Going Forward Rapidly

Lafayette dam, one of the important units in the Mokelumne water project, is one-fifth completed according to Engineer A. P. Davis. The dam is now 35 feet in height, and its construction will change the topography of the surrounding territory for miles.

The Mokelumne pipe line from San Juan river to the San Pablo reservoir and all tunnels have been completed.

It is practically assured that eastbay consumers will be using pure mountain water by January 1st, 1930.

Oil Company Will Not Build Here

Reports eminating from San Francisco last week that the Tidewater Associated Oil company was planning to locate oil storage tanks in Richmond were declared today by officials of the company to be entirely without foundation. The company has no plans for any building operations in Richmond, it was said.

Address by Phoenix Man

Edward Boughtin, connected with the Beckman-Hollister company of business engineers at Phoenix, was the speaker of the day at the regular meeting of the Kiwanis club, held at hotel Carquinez Tuesday. Willard Poage was chairman of the day.

PERSONAL

J. B. Hunt is visiting during the holiday s in Los Angeles.

• • •

J. H. Eichar is recovering from an operation at his home, No. 329 Bissell ave.

• • •

Isaac McGaffin spent Christmas at a family reunion in Ukiah.

• • •

The W. L. Sears of Long Beach are visiting relatives in Richmond.

A classified adv. will sell it.



Just *suppose*...

You put this Want Ad in the Newspapers!

"WANTED—a quick, alert, reliable messenger for 24 hour service, day and night, Sundays and holidays; to run errands; carry and receive messages; call doctor, nurse, firemen, police in emergency. Must be at service of entire family at all times." ¶ How many answers do you think you would get?

And yet, adequate telephone service in the home does all of these things and more. It is an aid to the housewife and a year 'round comfort and convenience to every member of the family.

Order *your* telephone or that *step* and *time* saving extension from our business office today.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GUATEMALA



A Young Maid of Guatemala.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.)

LIKE ancient Gaul, Guatemala may be divided into three parts, with a special brand of climate assigned to each. There are the lowlands of the Atlantic and Pacific—the hot country; the uplands, ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 feet—the temperate land; and the highlands, where fanglike peaks stretch up to 14,000 feet above the sea—the cold country. In Guatemala climate is a thing of altitude rather than latitude.

The American visitor to Guatemala is likely to land at Puerto Barrios, on the Atlantic or Caribbean side of this country. This port, set on the inner rim of Amatique bay, is alluringly beautiful from the steamer. Though one accepts it as a tropical dream come true, it does not bear close inspection. Here is the north coast terminal of the International railways and important buildings of the United Fruit company. Aside from these, Puerto Barrios does not intrigue one as a site for permanent residence, nor is the hotel the type to which one yearns to return.

A few decades ago the Guatemalan government concluded to build a railway connecting its capital and west coast coffee plantations with the north coast markets. When this road was half-finished, both money and credit ran low, leaving a pair of rails beginning at tidewater and ending at a spot in the broad, warm desert surrounding El Rancho. Then an American stepped into the breach, completed the railway, and made it possible for passengers to ride on a well-equipped train from the shipside to most of the population centers of the republic.

First impressions of Guatemala have to do with countless bunches of green bananas, for this northern fringe of the republic is bananaland. The great fruit farms are recent, and to make them, the low, rich, swampy coastland was drained and made sanitary.

Race Between Time and Decay.

Railways, banana walks, administration buildings, imposing hospitals, modern towns—these have all been built in order that a fleet of vessels may be fed two-score million bunches of bananas yearly. It is efficiency and organization par excellence.

Reduced to its least common denominator, it is a race between time and decay. The cutter, mule carrier, pick-up train, fast steamship, radio telephone, fruit dispatch, all combine to deliver this highly perishable commodity from the banana farm to the corner store in Iowa before rot overtakes the fruit and turns profit into loss.

We leave bananaland aboard the little train of the International railways and start south. From Quirigua the railroad winds up the Motagua valley through plantations, skirting abrupt hillsides. The train crosses the Motagua river every few kilometers, and, all along the way, passes women standing under palm sheds on the stream banks, washing clothing, children and themselves.

After leaving Zacapa the long climb to Guatemala City begins, over a road that winds in horseshoe curves, up mountainsides, through cuts and tunnels, over fills and bridges. Now and then one glimpses the shingly gravel bars of the Motagua and the brush fishtraps set by the Indians. There are villages where vegetable gardens are built on stilts, and perpendicular cornfields.

And still one climbs, past hot sulphur springs with steam clouds curling above them and deep railway cuts through volcanic ash. The air grows chill as the altitude increases. At sunset the profiles of purple peaks stand out against a yellow sky. Then comes night with more chill and finally, below in the plain, the twinkling lights of Guatemala City.

Capital Often Destroyed.

Guatemala City is not of the New World. It belongs to Old Spain. It is a city suggestive of the Moors, with narrow streets, varicolored houses, deep-set barred windows, bright patios, porticos and colonnades. Guatemala's capital has always been Vulcan's plaything. He has shaken it down, even destroyed it, and has seen it rise again on three different sites.

In 1527 Pedro de Alvarado began the first city on the lower slopes of Agua. In 1541 came a night of torrential rain, lightning, thunder and earth rumblings, then a terrifying shudder. The crater of Agua was torn apart and the lake which filled it rushed down to overwhelm the city.

A new capital, built a few miles to the northeast, in time became one of the most imposing cities of the New World, with splendid palaces and more than 60 impressive church buildings. The old city was but a memory, earthquakes were forgotten, and all seemed well as the new capital grew richer and more powerful. In 1717, with an eruption of Fuego, came an earthquake that leveled the city. Again it was built and again shaken down in 1773, the year of the Boston Tea party.

The capital was again transferred, this time 30 miles away to the site of the present city, and the life of the people moved on until in 1917 came a series of tremblings that first cracked the thick adobe walls and then caused them to crumble. Since 1917 the capital city has again been practically rebuilt, thus illustrating the tenacity with which people cling to homes that have been erected where the shadow of some volcano falls.

The population of the present capital is more than 100,000. The city, set in the midst of the Valley of the Rio de las Vacas (Cow river), is hemmed in by low mountain ridges and a group of imposing volcanoes.

The central plaza is not beautiful now. The earthquake partly ruined the imposing cathedral to the east; the Chinese, as a memorial, have built a number of pagodalike buildings to the north; the dignified Centennial building occupies another side; and the Portales, with little one-and-two-story shops, complete the quadrangle. It is a curious picture of ruin, dignity, tawdriness and pagodas.

The street paving is none too good. The four-wheel coach, drawn by two dejected steeds, is still the usual mode of conveyance, although the city is full of private motor cars.

On the Mixco Road.

Ten miles away, in the village of Mixco, live the Indians who each day carry to the capital the foodstuffs which its people buy. The road from Mixco to Guatemala City is one of the fascinating moving pictures of Central America. These Indians raise the vegetables, fowls, eggs, and fruits that they sell, and also manufacture the simple necessaries of everyday life, such as coarse-woven saddlebags, hempen belts used by the driver to fasten the pack to his animal, women's blouses and girdles, and hundreds of other articles used by housewife, laborer, and ox-driver.

Dawn in Mixco finds everyone up, preparing for the long, daily walk to the market place and back home again. Early risers set out with their wares packed in a broad basket, borne on the head if the carrier be a woman, or if a man, in a cacaste carried on the back, with a broad leather tumpline leading from either side of the load about the forehead.

By nine o'clock there is a procession ten miles long, more fascinating, varied, and interesting than any circus parade that ever followed a calliope. Women with leathery, wrinkled skin, gray hair, and shriveled bare arms and legs, still trot back and forth on this 20-mile errand each day, carrying to market a crate of eggs, a half dozen fowls, a tray of aguacates, or any one of a hundred things to eat and wear.

Here comes a family. The father bears a heavy load of corn or beans or other vegetables, bending forward under the weight and balancing it with the tumpline. The mother, perhaps, juggles a wide wicker tray of vegetables on her head, while she carries a pair of chickens in either hand and an infant swung in a shawl about her body. A brood of children follows, each laden according to size and capacity. The family dog, anemic, apologetic, is always in the party and frequently wears a necklace of dried lemons to ward off canine ills.

CALIFORNIA NEWS BRIEFS

Completion of the inspection and licensing of 352 maternity hospitals and homes in California having a total of 2,391 beds, was announced last week by the State Department of Public Health. Licenses were granted to 213 hospitals and 139 maternity homes.

Will Rogers, humorist and erstwhile mayor of Beverly Hills, was last week urged to give up his cowboy togs and seek the toga of a United States Senator. State Treasurer Charles G. Johnson announced that "in all seriousness" he is not only advocating Rogers as Senator from California, but has sent the comedian a telegram proposing that he stand for office at the 1928 election against Senator Hiram Johnson.

The State Highway Commission now is making replacements of trees along the 685 of state highways now tree-lined. The trees include black walnut, European sycamore, Arizona ash, black locust. Counties in which highway replacements are to be made include, among others, Sacramento, Yolo, Colusa, Glenn, Butte, Tehama, Sonoma, Solano, Napa, San Joaquin, Placer, Humboldt and Lake counties.

To combat infantile paralysis or other children's diseases, a perpetual gift, amounting to $5,000 a year, has been made to the University of California, according to announcement from President W. W. Campbell. The anonymous donor, "A Friend of the University," stipulated that the fund be controlled by the Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, "primarily for the study, prevention and cure of infantile paralysis in California." He requested that the money should not be diverted to other purposes unless "some other serious epidemic threatens the lives of the children of this state."

California's total estimated daily average crude oil production fell off 3,300 barrels during the week ended December 17, figures released last week by the American Petroleum Institute show. The total estimated daily production for the entire state for the week of the report was 624,100 barrels, compared with 627,400 barrels for the week ended December 10. Greater fluctuations in the major producting fields was a drop of 3,000 barrels at Seal Beach, where production was 43,000 barrels, compared with 46,000 barrels the previous week. Ventura avenue increased to 53,500 barrels from 51,900 barrels.

Kern county has a total of 22,975 minors under 18 years of age, according to county-wide census just completed and now filed with the state by County Superintendent of Schools L. E. Chenowith. In addition there are 1,520 children whose residence is migratory and whose parents are engaged primarily in cotton-harvesting at this time.

There are approximately 100 lepers now in California, it was estimated last week by Dr. Walter M. Dickie, state director of public health, passing this report to Governor Young on data gathered by health authorities in past investigations. Dr. Dickie said 71 lepers have been sent from California to the Federal leperosarium at Carrville, La., since 1922. Many unfortunate sufferers from the disease however, remain in hiding, he said.

Another case of tularemia—the second to come to his attention within a month—has been reported to the city health department at Sacramento by Dr. Samuel J. Wells. The second victim contracting it, as did the first, by contact with rabbits he killed while hunting. Tularemia is a plague-like disease with symptoms similar to typhoid. The cases reported in Sacramento are believed to have been the first ever reported in California. The disease is most common among rodents and rabbits. In a bulletin issued recently, the state board of health says the disease is not easily spread from person to person and that there is no danger that it may ever become epidemic.

The State Highway Commission, meeting January 12, will allocate approximately $9,000,000 in gasoline tax revenues to be available for new state highway construction during the present biennium, and will work out a definite budget covering proposed expenditures for the two-year period which ends June 30, 1929. Bert B. Meek, state director of public works, announced last week that the allocation will designate sums intended for use on San Francisco's Bay Shore highway, the Skyline boulevard and the other state primary and secondary projects. Under the 1927 Breed bill, increasing the gasoline tax to finance new construction, 75 per cent of the revenues will go for primary routes and 25 per cent for secondary routes.

California will eventually have a population of 50,000,000, Capt. Robert Dollar, steamship magnate, predicted last week in the course of discussing the meeting next February 8 and 9 at Honolulu of the Western division of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. Captain Dollar said: The commercial development on the Pacific Coast will in time demand a population of 50,000,000 people in the State of California. Here, in the western empire, we will find the commercial and population center of the world.

Mrs. W. T. Hawthorne, executive secretary of the Sacramento chapter of the American Red Cross, has called attention to the fact that midnight on December 31st will mark the closing of the period during which World War veterans may file for their adjusted service certificates. Mrs. Hawthorne urged all ex-service men who have not filed to do so at once, as this is the means by which the World War veterans are allotted their paid up insurance policies.

The announcemenf she will attempt a transcontinental, trans-Atlantic flight from Holy City, in the Santa Cruz mountains in California, to Rome via New York in a plane which will be an exact replica of Colonel Lindbergh's was made at San Diego last week by Evelyn Rosenchantz, secretary to William E. Riker, founder of Holy City. Riker is financing the project.

Plans for the construction of a new hospital unit at the Sonoma State Home for the Feeble Minded and the Preston School of Industry are nearing completion. So announces Earl E. Jensen, state director of institutions. Jensen also said that the department is now considering a plan for devoting a building at one of the state institutions to the treatment of narcotic addicts, with the possibility that a second building may be put to use later.

The selection of Fresno as the place of the annual meeting for 1928 and adoption of September 25 to 30, inclusive, as tentative dates of the "Fresno District Fair" in 1928 were features of the closing session of the Western Fairs Association in San Francisco last week, according to a message from Treffle R. LeSevay, secretary of the Fresno County Chamber of Commerce, who was present at the meeting.

Two million sets of automobile license plates for 1928! This is the expectation of the California State Motor Vehicle Division, which last week opened the issuance of the plates through all branch offices and at the branches of the automobile clubs. It is estimated 1,500,000 sets of plates will be issued during the renewal period.

State regulation of the barber business and strict enforcement of sanitary measures in all shops will not result in increased prices for shaves and haircuts. C. E. Rynearson, secretary of the new State Board of Barber Examiners, made this prediction last week in connection with the issuance of state rules and regulations to approximately 7,000 barber shops where they will be displayed for the guidance of tonsorial artists and the information of the public. Rynearson said the board has just completed the mailing out of licenses to 17,000 barbers, including 400 apprentices.

Enrollment in American colleges and universities has increased 25 per cent in the last five years, it is shown in tabulations received by Dean Raymond Walters of Swarthmore college, Philadelphia. In numerical rank the University of California and Columbia University held their lead. California's enrollment, including both Berkeley and Los Angeles divisions, is first in number of full-time students, of whom there are 17,811. Columbia has 13,275. In grand total enrollment, comprising 1927 summer school and part-time students, Columbia leads the country with 32,244, and California has 25,534.

Senator Hiram Johnson of California last week introduced a bill in Congress which would pave the way for allowing the expenditure of funds appropriated for the care of Indians in California through the state agencies. Legislation was enacted at the last session of the California Legislature which would allow the state to expend this money for the care of the needy Indians, providing the proper steps are taken in this direction by the Federal Government. Under the Johnson bill, the federal moneys appropriated for the care and relief of the Indians in California would be paid under the direction of the state.

California was the fifth largest exporter in order of value among the states during the second quarter of 1927, with exports of merchandise valued at $74,846,100, compared with $66,734,615 for the corresponding period of 1926, an increase of $8,111,493, according to figures made public last week by the department of commerce at Washington. Gasoline valued at $16,627,825 ranked first in order of value among California's exports during the three-month period. Gas and fuel oil exports were valued at $8,804,403. Other commodities ranking high in value were kerosene, $6,110,479; oranges, $4,378,317; unmanufactured cotton, $3,621,415; barley, $1,994,218; dried raisins, $1,326,243; boards planks and scantlings, $1,715,861; crude petroleum, $1,557,135; rice, $1,686,901; canned peaches, $1,260,393; canned sardines, $1,192,040, and dried prunes $1,167,932.

Showing a steady substantial growth, unsurpassed, it is claimed by any other interior California city, the assessment valuation and population of Bakersfield have more than doubled during the last decade. From $15,030,471 in 1918 the assessed valuation of this city has jumped to $31,819,305 for 1927, and the population increase has kept pace, rising from approximately 15,500 to 31,012 during the same period. Such are the figures compiled by a special committee of the Bakersfield Civic Commercial Association.

Cowboys Round Up Big Fortune

Owed $1,000,000 Three Years Ago, Now Own Four Skyscrapers.

Chicago.—Three years ago two ex-cowboys arrived in Chicago from the open spaces of South Dakota. In the pocket of one were papers showing that they had traded what was left of their Mule Head ranch for a building in Chicago's loop. In the pockets of the other were documents showing that the partners were in debt for something like $1,000,000. Today, after only three years of business in the city, these two ex-ranchers own four Chicago skyscrapers, the smallest 16 floors high, the tallest 42.

"Financial wizardy? Not at all," they say. "Just an example of the opportunities in Chicago."

Adolph Stamer, born and reared in South Dakota, until ten years ago never knew what it was to be hemmed in by roads, but always traveled directly across the open plains. Ernest A. Jackson is the son of a former governor of Iowa. A liking for outdoor life prompted him to leave his home in Des Moines, Iowa, for cow punching. That presently threw him into contact with young Stamer. Together they rode the range, acquired a ranch, increased their herds and holdings only to see them go slipping in the post-war depression. Then they quit to try Chicago—where obstacles gradually yielded to their Western grit.

Stamer's father was one of those who entered Dakota shortly after Custer's last fight. With his bride he had been traveling overland from Hastings, Neb., to Wyoming, looking for a likely spot in which to settle. They neared the Sioux reservation at about the time it was to be opened to settlers. Changing their plans they entered the reservation and built a homestead on the plains, somewhere between the Missouri river and the Black hills.

Among the Indians.

Here Adolph Stamer was born and grew up, 45 miles from the nearest town. A squaw man about ten miles distant was the nearest neighbor. Three more boys arrived in the family. When they were old enough for schooling, the father bought lumber and erected the first schoolhouse in the Sioux reservation. During this period the family lived under the protection of the soldiers at Fort Randall, many miles away. And once Stamer recalled recently, sitting in his Chicago offices—the soldiers came galloping up to the little homestead to carry the family to the safety of the fort because the Indians had once more gone upon the warpath.

At last, law came into the reservation, counties were laid out, the elder Stamer found himself elected to the office of sheriff. "We were county-seat folks then," said the son reminiscently. "Regular folks." But town life palled upon him and he soon went back to punching cows, a job at which he had become efficient on his father's ranch. Gradually he acquired a few cows of his own, took care of them, added more and started a ranch of his own.

About this time Ernest Jackson arrived in the Sioux country. Hearing that Stamer was making a success in a small way, Jackson, having a little money of his own, suggested that they go double on the ranch. Thus began the partnership that still continues.

Had 110,000 Acres of Land.

Their combined efforts prospered. They began to expand their holdings. Money was being made in the cattle business and the two partners bought another ranch. At one time their lands comprised 110,000 acres and included seven town sites. Twenty-five thousand head of cattle bearing their brands roamed the plains. Then after the war came the depression. As rapidly as they had piled up their money they began to lose it.

"Our bookkeeper was using three bottles of red ink to every one of black," said Stamer. "I got so sick of seeing those red marks that I never wanted to go near the office. We had to do something and do it quickly. And we realized that that something would have to be outside of the cattle business.

"So we began looking around. We had shipped cattle to Chicago, to Minneapolis and St. Paul, to Des Moines, St. Louis and Kansas City. We had ridden on those cattle trains and had seen those cities. And we realized that the place in which to make money was in a rapidly growing city. The question we wanted answered was which of those cities was growing the fastest, because that was the city we would head for.

"We began writing for figures that would give us the information. We found that people 1,000 miles south and 1,500 miles west, northwest and north were traveling into Chicago. We found that railroads running out of Des Moines into Chicago a few years ago were handling two or three pullmans a day, but now were sending whole trains of them. We found that where one train was running between Chicago and the Northwest a few years ago, a half dozen or more were running now and those in several sections.

"Then we received figure indicating that Chicago was growing at the rate of 125,000 a year. Chicago was the key city of the Mississippi valley. No city that we knew of seemed to have the manufacturing possibilities of Chicago or was its equal as an agricultural market.

Trade in Ranch.

"So we opened negotiations to trade our Mule Head ranch for some Chicago property. That took some time; and in the meantime we were losing money so fast that it made us dizzy. Finally, we traded what was left of the place for the Transportation building at Dearborn and Harrison streets. And then we cut loose from our old life and started for Chicago."

The two ex-ranchers applied the principle in handling their new property that they had used in running their ranch.

"You can't run a ranch without being there and we figured that you couldn't run a city building without being on the job," said Stamer. "And we were there every day, from early in the morning until late at night."

The principles of ranch management as applied to operating a Chicago skyscraper proved so successful that it was not long before the ex-ranchers began looking around for a second building.

"Out on the ranch I heard a lot about a building known as the Montgomery Ward tower," said Stamer. "People who had been to Chicago used to tell us it was the tallest building in the world. And when you went up in that tower, if you didn't get dizzy looking around, you could see all of Chicago and a whole lot farther. I guess it was just natural for us to feel similar about that building and have a hankering to have something to say about it. So when we heard that it was for sale we made a try for it and got it."

Success Continues.

More successful financing and management followed. Then the partners opened negotiations with the Woolworth company in New York, suggesting a Woolworth building in Chicago. The terms were agreed upon, the financial end attended to by the two former cow punchers and the building started upward at Monroe street and Wabash avenue. Three stories had been built when Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., whose retail store adjoins the new structure, decided they needed more space for their store. They spoke to Stamer and Jackson on the subject, offering to lease the space for fifty years if they could get it.

After further negotiations with the Woolworths, workmen began tearing down the three floors that had been built, for a different kind of steel frame was required for the department store. The building went up to the sixteen stories originally planned for it.

The next venture was the construction of what is now known as the Bankers' building at Clark and Adams street, directly across from the Federal building and half a block from the financial center of the city. The two westerners carried through a financing scheme and the building, 42 stories high, was constructed at a cost of $8,000,000.

"Culture Battles" to Take Place of Sports

New Haven, Conn.—A Harvard proposal for a "battle of culture" between student teams which should compete in scholarship instead of athletics has been received at Yale, it is learned. The winners would receive individual gold medals and money with which to buy books for the university library.

The plan, which has for its object the stimulation of interest in studies as an offset to the emphasis now placed on undergraduate athletics, is said to have been proposed to the Harvard student council by Dean Alfred C. Hanford.

Teams of ten men would be selected by the respective universities to represent them in a series of competitive examinations. The team members would take identical examinations which would cover each department of study in the two institutions.

Old Auto Used by Taft Is in Harvard Museum

Cambridge, Mass.—An automobile of horseless carriage days, which once chuff-chuffed along Washington boulevard with President William Howard Taft as a passenger, now reposes in the mechanical museum at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The machine, a seven-passenger White steamer built in 1909, was presented the department of mechanical engineering at the institute by Henry Parker Merriam of Brooklyn, N. Y., an alumnus.

Calles' Son a Military Student in U. S.



Commandant David B. MacCready of the Peekskill Military academy (left), and Alfredo E. Calles, son of the President of Mexico, who is a student of the school.

MONKEYS IN CANAL ZONE ARE PEEVED AT AIRPLANES

Show Deep Resentment When Rival Noise-Maker Appears, Says Scientist.

New York.—The howling monkeys of the Canal zone cherish deep resentment against airplanes. It is the first time they have ever encountered a serious rival in the production of noise, Dr. Frank Chapman of the American Museum of Natural History, declared recently in reporting the activities of the station for the study of wild life at Barro Colorado island in Gatun lake.

"If a coat of arms is ever devised for Barro Colorado," said Doctor Chapman, "it would show several howling monkeys shouting furiously at an airplane."

This tropical laboratory offers unique opportunities for the study of birds and animals under undisturbed conditions. It is the only place within the jurisdiction of the United States where the continental flora and fauna characteristic of the American continent in the tropics can be studied within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The island, which is really a headland of the mainland cut off by the backing up of waters reserved for the locks of the canal, is teeming with birds and animals of the most diverse forms. "On a single morning," said Doctor Chapman, "I observed passing before my door any number of coati (a small animal about the size of a raccoon), a little flock of peccaries, a procession of howling monkeys and the duke and duchess of York."

As a result of his observations on the island, Doctor Chapman has reached the conclusion that the turkey buzzard's unerring instinct for locating carrion is due to a phenomenally keen sense of smell as much as to the sense of sight.

The famous ornithologist is particularly interested in the study of the habits of the tropical relative of the Baltimore oriole. Careful observation of a colony in the treetops revealed the fact that the females build the long pendulous nests quite unassisted and vie with each other for the favors of the polygamous males. Only seven of the latter were counted in a colony of 42 females.

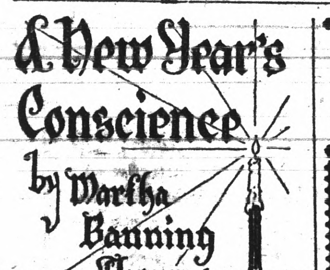
Scrambled Eggs

Bowling Green, Ohio.—One thousand eggs scrambled along the tracks of the Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Interurban line near Portage marked the spot where a traction car came into unexpected contact with a truck.

You Can't Be Right

If you have a reputation for understatement never call a woman plump. She'll know what you mean and you'll only have a row on your hands.—Farm and Fireside.



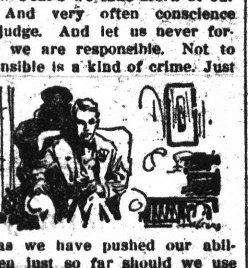


SOME of us were born in New England and have that kind of a conscience. Why New England should produce a particular conscience different from any other's conscience seems a little difficult to explain. However, there seems to be a tradition about it. If you possess a New England conscience you are supposed to be responsible to the last degree. You go one point further than actually neccessity and worry for fear you won't think up all the possible things you might have done under a certain set of circumstances.

Well, then—

We all rather like to think we obey our conscience: it gives us a faint glow of saintliness. (Though, of course, to admit this publicly would ruin us for life!) Whatever conscience is—"a still, small voice," unbroken habits of right thinking, an instinct that urges us toward the best—most of us possess an inner law of some sort or another: and we either follow this law, or push it off irritably.

At New Year's we take stock of our affairs. And very often conscience sits as judge. And let us never forget that we are responsible. Not to be responsible is a kind of crime. Just



so far as we have pushed our abilities, then just so far should we use them for the finest development. To do less is sheer waste of invaluable material. To do less is being false to ourselves. To do less is sinning against truth.

Convictions may change from year to year: we should keep stride with them as strong men—not take it out in thinking but demonstrating them by doing. If we are good workmen—be it in the woods or in the shop, country or town—and do not do that work for the glory of doing it well, then we never should have been trusted with ability. For ability is a two-edged sword—if not sharpened for the gallant battle of life, it turns to rend the owner.

Let this year's conscience be nourished by that higher, unwritten responsibility which answers the quiet, inner knowledge of life carried forward with the utmost strength and courage.

Happy New Year to our consciences!

A Good Resolution

One of the New Year resolutions that would mean increase of happiness in many a family is this: Not to speak of mistakes which make no difference. How arguing over nothings mars the home harmony. An erroneous opinion may need correction, but what possible difference does it make whether Aunt Jane came to dinner Tuesday or Wednesday, or whether it rained Friday or Saturday.—Advent Christian Missions.

(©, 1927, Western Newspaper Union.)

A PSALM FOR NEW YEAR'S EVE

By Dinah Mulock Craik

A FRIEND stands at the door:
In either tight-closed hand
Hiding rich gifts, three hundred and three score;
Even as seed the sower,
Each drop, he treads it in, and passes by;
It cannot be made fruitful till it die.

O good New Year, we clasp
This warm shut hand of thine,
Loosing forever, with half sigh, half gasp,
That which from ours falls like dead fingers' twine:
Ay, whether fierce its grasp
Has been, or gentle, having been, we know
That it was blessed: let the Old Year go.

O New Year, teach us faith!
The road of life is hard:
When our feet bleed, and scourging winds us scathe,
Point thou to Him whose visage was more marred
Than any man's; who saith,
"Make straight paths for your feet," and to the opprest,
"Come ye to Me, and I will give you rest."

Yet hang some lamp-like hope
Above this unknown way,
Kind year, to give our spirits freer scope
And our hands strength to work while it is day.
But if that way must slope
Tombward, oh, bring before our fading eyes
The lamp of life, the Hope that never dies.

Comfort our souls with love—
Love of all human kind:
Love special, close—in which, like sheltered dove,
Each weary heart its own safe nest may find;
And love that turns above
Adoringly, contented to resign
All loves, if need be, for the Love Divine.

Friend, come thou like a friend,
And whether bright thy face,
Or dim with clouds we cannot comprehend,
We'll hold out patient hands, each in his place,
And trust thee to the end,
Knowing thou leadest onwards to those spheres
Where there are neither days, nor months, nor years.

Every Year a Milestone

Every year is a milestone. A stepping-stone or a stumbling block? Your life is a part of many lives and these many lives are a part of yours. Character is the estimation of your conduct in life by those who dwell about you.

1928 Greeting

The Lord bless thee and keep thee. The Lord make His face to shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. The Lord lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.—Numbers 6:24-26.

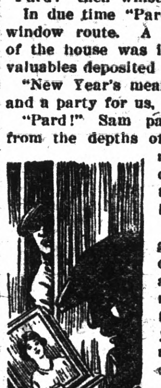


THE window frame shivered, creaked and gave way under the prying force of the jimmy. The flat palm of a massive hand finished the raising process. A foot thrust over the casement was firmly planted on the floor of the darkened room. After a hasty survey of the apartment, the man called out the window, "Pard!" then whistled softly.

In due time "Pard" arrived via the window route. A systematic search of the house was instituted, and the valuables deposited in the living room.

"New Year's means lots of parties and a party for us, uh, Sam?"

"Pard!" Sam painfully exclaimed from the depths of one of the bedrooms, "you bozo, drop every last thing in your hands."



"Sam, you sap," growled the other disgustedly, "you ain't gone sentimental again? I thought if I got you through Christmas all right, you'd come out all O. K.

Sam walked over to him and put his hand on his friend's shoulder. "You have been a friend to me. See this picture? It was there on the chifforobe. That's her, 'Pard'! I'd do anything on earth for that," and he slapped the picture vehemently, only to meet his "Pard's" sour looks. "There ain't no time like tonight to begin all over again. Tonight starts a New Year, an' a start with this in my possession means sure-enough success. I'm young. She don't know I went to the dogs, 'Pard.' She never will—if you're a friend. I'll pay you fifty dollars to leave that stuff right where it is an' beat it. 'This is all I'm taking, and her father will never miss that." Sam gazed into the eyes of one who meant so much to him, then into "Pard's" glowering ones.

"To think my year's work was to turn out like this. A softy, a sap what thinks a New Year says a new start—and after that thing, too."

His laughter subsided as the scraping of a key and the tumblers of the lock gave a warning note. Four feet found their way over the window sill into the darkness of the night.

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As the Old Year Dies

To most people the passing of the year, even though the new period holds hope of advance and greater happiness, has its sad aspect. There lies behind neglected oportunities, wasted hours and days, chances for worthy endeavor ignored. The retrospect is in many cases not pleasant. But it is well to look back, to review that which has just passed, and to note the things left undone as well as those that have been done as a guide and a warning for the year to come.

Negligee Styles Are Ultra-Modern

Lines of Fashionable Gowns Show Break From Sports Idea of Design.

Sports styles in dress have for several seasons rather obscured the softly flattering tea gown in favor of a more practical style of negligee. Now, however, the return toward feminine design and treatment is bringing out many new and interesting creations in the more intimate style of costume. Some of the best French and American designers, observes a fashion correspondent in the New York Times, have turned their attention to it with enthusiasm, finding in it opportunity for original ways of using the new fabrics and trimmings.

An ultra-modern note runs through the latest negligees and is conspicuous because of the patterns seen in the fabrics, which are still regarded as radical departures in the art of design. Batik is having a distinct revival in the gowns of silk and crepe, sometimes appearing in softly-toned tints and other times in daring contrasts and bold figures. The great advance made in designs for using this kind of printed materials is to be seen in some handsome models. They are made mostly in a style that is described as "tailored" because of the shape given the coat. This invariably has at some point a subtle twist of line or suggestion of drapery, the very marked pattern of batik and the cubist stuffs necessitating severe treatment and simple lines.

The colors are especially beautiful this season. Many of them suggest the fabrics of the Orient in their rich tones of red, purple, blue and yellow. Because yellow is so fashionable in all types of dress, it is shown in the negligees in every shade from pale gold to deep orange. A few amusing examples of this ultra-modern idea in house gowns are shown in Molly-O crepe, printed in jazz-like patterns and fantastic combinations of color. Some are extreme, but chic, and are exceedingly popular among the modernists.

Velvets Also Printed.

The new supple velvets also are printed in this up-to-the-minute style. They are used for some of the gowns designed for studio teas, which are made usually in a gay coat-frock or pajama design, intended to be worn by the younger women. The negligees that most women prefer to wear in their own chambers are the always flattering gowns of soft satin, crepe, chiffon or velvet, with trimmings of ostrich, marabou, lace or fur. These have been changed only in material, color and trimmings, because the design has been found to be so "kind" to the face and figure. The latest collections show models of unusual charm.

One made for a New York bride is a luxurious, wrap-around, ankle-length robe of pale yellow crepe satin. It was lined with chiffon velvet of a deeper shade. Yellow ostrich bordered the edge of the gown, ran around the neck and crossed surplice fashion to one side, where a large chou of ostrich held the slight drapery. A band of the same feather trim-



One of the New Fashionable Tea Gowns Made in Honey Velvet.

ming is used to finish the edge of the wide sleeves. A robe of this description is practical, and becoming in any color, and looks well with marabou, lace or plaited chiffon trimming. It is a slip-on type, but "dressy" enough to be worn at breakfast or about one's own apartments in the morning.

Because the same model, translated in terms of the luxurious new "orchid" chiffon velvet or of metal brocade, may be worn for a greater number of occasions, some of the Parisian modistes have used it in making robes suitable for afternoons at home. These, more nearly than any other designs, represent a modern version of the once fashionable "tea gown." That was a costume of elegance and much elaboration which was worn by the hostess for high tea and was the costume in which most liberties in material, color and general style was taken. Individuality was regarded as being properly reflected in the formal "tea gown," although those earlier flights of fancy would be regarded as but gentle flutters today. The modern variant, as presented by the best artists, has undeniable charm and distinction, and no less dignity than the old.

Metal Brocades Popular.

Metal brocades are at the peak of the mode for the new tea gowns. One that is made on formal and graceful lines has the authority of Molyneux, who is recognized as a stickler for the conservative. The material is a superb brocade in subtly blended shades of blue, violet and rose combined with silver—a luminous, supple stuff that is well suited to draped lines.

Some tea gowns designed by Redfern are reminiscent of the former day costumes beloved by the English, though they are in the manner now in vogue. They use the most splendid brocades in both velvet and metal, as



Gown Which Uses Turquoise Chiffon Over Green Crepe de Chine.

well as much fine lace and often a touch of fur. One negligee, tea gown or whatever the occasion makes of it, is built of mauve velvet in a closely drawn princess model, long at the back, and with the neck cut in a deep oval in front. Redfern has added a fichu of old ivory lace, which has its ends caught softly over the bust, and wide cuffs, which decorate the long, slightly mousquetaire sleeves. The gown is undraped, but opens at one side, when it discloses a drop skirt of lace and velvet faced with pale gold tissue. Another formal robe shown by this house is made of velvet faced with silver lame.

The very reverse of the usual type in tea gowns is seen in a model by Jenny, which is made of all-over lace and lined with pale, rose chiffon. This is particularly appealing because the gown is cut precisely like the coat-frock of a few seasons ago.

Accessories Are Gay.

Interesting and varied accessories that belong with the negligee are being brought out. They are dainty things and often include revivals of old fashions. One is the round garter, which is especially useful for wear with the corsetless lounging robe. Time was when garter buckles were as ornamental and as expensive as other items of jewelry. Some on this order are now being shown by fashionable jewelers, and they are found in other styles in the lingerie shops.

Ribbons, tinsel trills, rosettes of chiffon and artificial flowers are used as trimmings, as well as ostrich feathers, marabou and bits of fine fur which are used sometimes contrived with brilliants, colored stones or fine enamel or metal. It is considered chic to have the garters and their trimming match the negligee in color. The favored shades are yellow, which is seen with topaz buckles; violet, with a touch of lavender ostrich and an ornament set with amethyst; pale blue, with silver gauze ribbon bows, and turquoise and pale pink.

The current preference for ensemble effects governs all the details of the boudoir robe from the lingerie to the slipper toe. There are many picturesque style in mules, some of which are more practical than the regulation form. They are being made of fine chiffon velvet and usually have no trimming of any sort. Those in metal brocade are in beautiful pastel shades combined with silver thread. Others, in silver and gilt leathers, are in delicate ombre tints. An innovation is a sandal made somewhat like a Chinese shoe of lacquer, with straps in place of a vamp. These in green and gold, black and scarlet and other contrasts of color are very decorative. Chous of chiffon and of ostrich are still shown in satin mules.

It is now usual to have stockings matching the gown—especially the negligee—and these are to be had in all of the fashionable colors. Some of the novelties hailing from Paris are painted and embroidered, though the preference of most American women is for a plain or openwork style. Black is being worn a great deal, both in stockings of plain chiffon and in those with fancy clocks and insets.

Draw Your Own Moral From This Anecdote

Governor Dern of Utah, in a witty after-dinner speech in Salt Lake City, praised cosmetics.

"After all," he said, "cosmetics make life pleasanter. Let me tell you a story.

"The minister's wife, at Croydon Four Corners, spent last winter with her niece and nephew in New York, and on her return home she was made up a little.

"The minister was at work on a sermon in his study when she got back. He looked up at her from his manuscript with a smile of welcome, but the next moment his smile changed to a frown.

"'Woman,' he thundered, 'go wash your face.'

"The poor lady obeyed meekly, and then she returned to the study. Again the minister looked up from his manuscript.

"'Woman,' he thundered, 'go back and put it on again.'"—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in one Day
Take Laxative BROMO QUININE Tablets. The Safe and Proven Remedy. Look for signature of E. W. Grove on the box. 30c.—Adv.

Old Colonial Houses Built for Permanence

Back in the early days of America, when the family's interests of necessity were almost entirely centered about the home, the permanence of the materials in its construction was the paramount consideration, and out of this honest use of good materials came the early Colonial architectural designs which are today the subject of deep study by architects because of their fidelity to classic grace, combined with a certain freedom of interpretation.

One splendid example of this dignified spirit of home building is that of Upsala house, Germantown, Pa. The home, erected in 1798, has been in the continuous possession of the family since its building and stands today in as sound condition as when it was first constructed.

The builders of Upsala house spared no pains to make it of permanent construction. Its stone walls are protected by copper gutters and rainpipes.

Weaving Pioneer Honored

In honor of Alexander Morton, first to recognize that hand-loom weaving must give way to the power loom, and inventor of chenille fabric and the madras material, a memorial is being erected on the Kilmarnock main road between Deavel and Newmiln, Scotland. Morton died in 1923, and in the valley near the memorial are 20 factories, most of which are supervised by men who were once his foremen. The memorial contains a bronze portrait bust of Morton, and two stone figures, which will occupy pedestals at the extreme ends. These figures, a "boy with a sickle" and a "girl with a shuttle," symbolize agriculture and weaving. Panels in the wall depict the old and new weaving machines.

Sugar From Dahlia

At last botany has found an esthetic source of sweetness. Sugar-cane is unconvincing in appearance, the sugar-beet unbelievably oafish in its coarse white dress, but now the dahlia, so long grown in our gardens for its handsome flowers, comes as a rival to these sordid sources of saccharine. The tubers, which are found to yield a sugar one and a half times as sweet as beetroot sugar, are more easily grown than beet. The cost of production is about the same, but the great advantage of dahlia sugar is that, unlike beet, it can be taken by people suffering from diabetes.

Priceless Old Coins

Three two thousand-year-old Roman coins, worth nothing at face value but priceless as relics, have been presented to the Toledo Museum of Art by Thomas Winezop. The coins were found by Winezop, hidden in a crucifix brought to this country from his mother's home in Switzerland seven years ago. Winezop said the crucifix in which the relics were found had been in his mother's possession about 60 years. He did not know the history of the image before those years.

Plea for Historic Building

An appeal has been made to Yale alumni for aid in obtaining a tenant for Plasyn-Yale, or Yale hall, in Yale valley, near Wrexham, Wales. Yale hall belonged to the family of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale university. The present tenant, a disabled war veteran, suggests that Yale men might use the estate as a vacation camp.

Changed!

Murray—Before they were married she used to rave about his magnetic personality.

Jeanne—And now she says the only thing he can attract is bill collectors!

Sure Relief
No more Gas
Sourness, Dizziness Heartburn or Distress after eating or drinking
Not a laxative but a tested sure relief for digestive disorders of the stomach and bowels. Perfectly harmless and pleasant to take.
Normalizes Digestion and Sweetens the Breath


BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
25¢ AND 75¢ PACKAGES EVERYWHERE

Ladies—Earn money in spare time. Pleasant work. Send 10c for sample and particulars. Bernard, Box 708, San Francisco, Calif.

Buy Wool Comfort Batts in 3 Lb. Sheets, sufficient for one Comfort—Clean, Sanitary Colored Wool, $2.25 del. Parcel post. Wool Comfort Batt Co., Box 1391, Charlotte, N. C.

For Wounds and Sores
Try HANFORD'S
Balsam of Myrrh
All dealers are authorized to refund your money for the first bottle if not suited.


PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff-Stops Hair Falling
Restores Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c. and $1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N. Y.
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N. Y.

Amused Her

Reggie—What do you like most in me, baby?

Marjorie—Well, as I'm a baby, it must be because you're so rattle-headed.

Coughs and Colds
are not only annoying, but dangerous. If not attended to at once they may develop into serious ailment.
Boschee's Syrup
is soothing and healing in such cases, and has been used for sixty-one years. 30c and 90c bottles. Buy it at your drug store. G. G. Green, Inc., Woodbury, N. J.

EYES HURT?

HALL & RUCKEL
147 Waverly Pl., New York

Honey Bees' Production

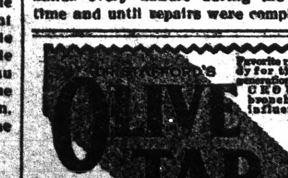
A Kansas bee man, W. L. Powell, has 3,750,000 bees, or 750 pounds of them, counting 5,000 bees to the pound. The bees produced 2,500 pounds of honey this year, or about three times their own weight in sweetness. If you would have honey better keep more than one bee.—Capper's Weekly.

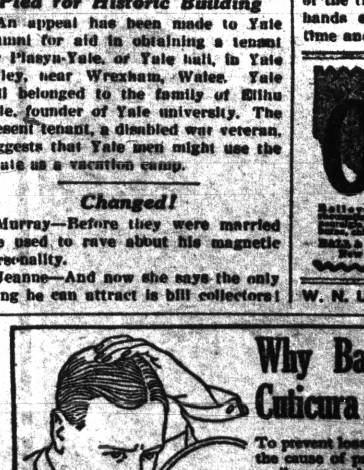
Garfield Tea
Was Your Grandmother's Remedy

For every stomach and intestinal ill. This good old-fashioned herb home remedy for constipation, stomach ills and other derangements of the system so prevalent these days is in even greater favor as a family medicine than in your grandmother's day.

Kept Clock Moving

When a broken pin caused the faithful clock in St. Paul's cathedral, London, to stop men acted as the works. Recognizing the fact that thousands depended on the clock for time, officials of the church placed behind the face of the timekeeper men who turned the hands every minute during the daytime and until repairs were completed.




Why Bald So Young?
Cuticura will help You
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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

A Review of California Conditions from
WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO., SAN FRANCISCO

California Trade—California department stores report a 5.6% increase in volume of November business over November a year ago, compared with an average of 1% for the United States as a whole; and a 3.8% increase for the first 11 months of the year, compared with a nationwide average gain of 1%. Mail order houses show corresponding gains. Christmas trade in most parts of the state is reported to be at least as good as it was a year ago. November sales of automobiles was 24% below last year's figure and 11-month sales were 16% below 1926. The volume of wholesalers has not been up to last year's records with the exception of agricultural implements, automobile supplies and furniture; but decreases are not great, stocks are well balanced and collections are better than a year ago. Bank debits and post office receipts are running higher than in 1926; money is plentiful and credit conditions normal in most parts of the state.

Based upon estimates furnished by state departments, the Santa Fe Railroad computes the value of the farm, mineral and timber wealth produced in California during 1927 to be approximately $1,171,000,000. This exceeds all records for this state and is second only to Texas in production figures for the country. The value of the farm crops approximates $450,000,000, about the same as in 1926. Livestock will add $210,000,000, greater than a year ago. Minerals account for $450,000,000, and lumber $61,000,000, both larger than in 1926.

Weather and Crops—Normal temperatures, normal rainfall and absence of killing frosts made November weather especially favorable to crops and out-of-door activities. The precipitation was ample for the growth of truck crops, to start pastures and to moisten the ground for plowing and the sowing of grain; it delayed rice harvesting and spoiled some of the bean crop which was still on the ground.

The December 1 estimate of the California cotton crop shows prospects of a production of 94,000 bales, compared with 131,000 bales a year ago. About 63% of the crop, 60,000 bales, has been ginned prior to December 1. The 1927 yield averages 352 pounds of lint per acre, which is the highest average since 1919, excepting 1926. The rice crop is estimated to be over 4,000,000 bags, 75% larger than the average crop for the past five years. Abont 3,200,000 bags of the crop have now been harvested. Unusually large crops are also being cut in the Old South and Japan, and although California fancy rice is now selling for $5.00 per cwt., equal to the price of a year ago, the statistical position is not as strong as it was in 1926.

The Citrus Crop—The value of the California citrus fruit crop for the 1926-27 season, ended November 1, reached the record sum of $120,000,000, an increase of approximately 20% over last year's crop, according to estimate of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. Car lot shipments for the season follow:

	1927	1926
Valencia Oranges (462 boxes to the car)	30,000	22,000
Navel Oranges (462 boxes to the car)	19,000	16,000
Lemons (400 boxes to the car)	13,000	13,000
Grapefruit (400 boxes to the car)	800	600

Lumber—Orders received by 15 mills, which represent 80% of the redwood produced in California, report sales this year to be considerably in excess of timber cut, although the overproduction problem is not yet completely solved. Below is a table of sales and production since 1924:

Year	Sales, ft.	Production, ft.
1924	265,388,000	344,771,000
1925	275,889,000	309,463,000
1926	297,124,000	300,987,000
1927	342,978,000	292,976,000

It is evident from these figures that new business has been increasing steadily and the stocks on hand are gradually being reduced. The same favorable trend is noted in the figures of the California white and sugar pine producers, who, to November 19 of this year, had cut 1,163,151,148 board feet, a decrease of 15.8%, compared with the same period last year. Orders received total 1,191,072,725 feet, an increase of 5.6% over the same period a year ago. There has been no change in prices.

Oil—Average daily production of crude oil in California during November was estimated to be 623,843 barrels, compared with 627,384 barrels in October and 639,104 barrels in November a year ago. Most recent figures, for the week ended December 10, indicate present production of 627,400 barrels; the outlook is for higher production within the next few months. Oil in storage on the Pacific Coast on November 1 totaled 140,046,248 barrels, compared with 144,986,247 barrels on the same date in 1926.

SAN FRANCISCO

Retail Trade—November retail business was good, according to reports of San Francisco department stores, 7% better than in November last year; sales for the year to November 30 are 1.4% larger than to the same date a year ago. There are varied reports on the volume of this year's "Christmas trade." Department stores, women's clothing stores and music and radio dealers report increased sales, but furniture stores, haberdashers and men's clothiers say that their Christmas business is not as yet up to the record of 1926. Many retailers complain of the marked decrease in cash purchases; cash buying in one instance has been reduced from 45% of all sales last year to 31% this year. They point to this condition as one reflection of the widespread speculation that prevails in the local stock and bond market. —WELLS FARGO BANK & UNION TRUST CO.

Marking of the New Calendar



THE TERMINAL

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Legal City and County Paper

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927

Presidential elections used to be accompanied by business disturbances that sometimes reached the catastrophe stage. Business faced the presidential year with the trepidation of a man on his way to a pagan holiday—not knowing if he was to be stabbed, burned hanged or eaten.

This year there is small likelihood of financial or social upheaval.

The people are no longer unadvised about fundamental business and economic principles. They will demand that the next president be a dependable man who can carry on a program of business like economy in government, and who will keep government a dependable, controllable machine instead of a hair brained, political madhouse, always ready to sacrifice prosperity for political expediency.

The next president might bear any political label if he thinks and acts along any common sense lines.

Telephone Men Kept Busy

Some idea of the strenuous work entailed upon the New York Telephone company during the October moving day period may be gathered from the fact that, as the direct result of the migratory habit of New Yorkers, the company handled 19,000 work orders, including installations of equipment, ranging from a single instrument to large private branch exchange switchboards with scores of trunk lines to central offices, and tie lines to locations and extension stations.

The Hard Job

A butternut is about the toughest proposition in the world till it is cracked. Then how sweet the meat is! Hard jobs come up to us all. They are rough and tough, till we master them. The most beautiful things in the world after that!

First Motion Picture

"Miss Jerry," the first motion picture, was produced in October, 1894. Alexander Black was the author, scenario writer, director, camera man and title writer of the picture. At that time only five stereopticon slides a second could be shown, but 16 pictures are now flashed on the screen per second.

Nuts to Feed World

The nut trees of the world, it is calculated, could provide food all the year round for the population of the globe. Brazil nuts grow in such profusion that thousands of tons of them are wasted every year.

Progressing

Daughter was at home from college for the week-end. She seems unchanged, except that she has learned to say: "Is that he?" Before she went away she said: "Is that him?"



"When it comes to selling arguments," says Impecunious Imogene, "no advertising writer can produce one like a dollar in the pocket."

Stockholders Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the First National Bank in Richmond (Richmond, California), will be held at this office on Tuesday, January 10, 1928, at 4 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

FRED CAUDLE,
Secretary.
Richmond, Cal., Dec. 12, 1927. d16t

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Mr. —— decided to build a home in Mira Vista, and selected plans for a five room house and garage that contained everything one could desire in a convenient, modern up-to date home.

He selected a beautiful corner lot 55x80 that is "just right" for his "ideal home" with a view that would always be pleasing. Well, he built and built, added something here and something there; the best was none too good for "his home." Unfortunately he did not "stop to count the cost," for when the house was finally finished he found that he had gone far beyond his means; he was unable to "pay the bills." The creditors were compelled to take the property over and we have been instructed to sell it for the amount of their interest.

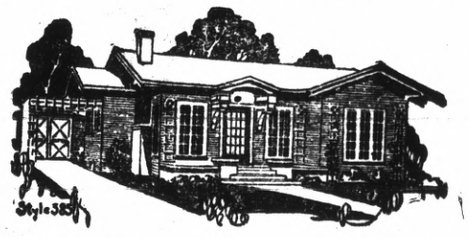
The total selling price is...$5250.00
Less Christmas present.....$1000.00
Net selling price.....$4250.00

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